

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 4
Senmon wa nan desu ka
What is your specialization?

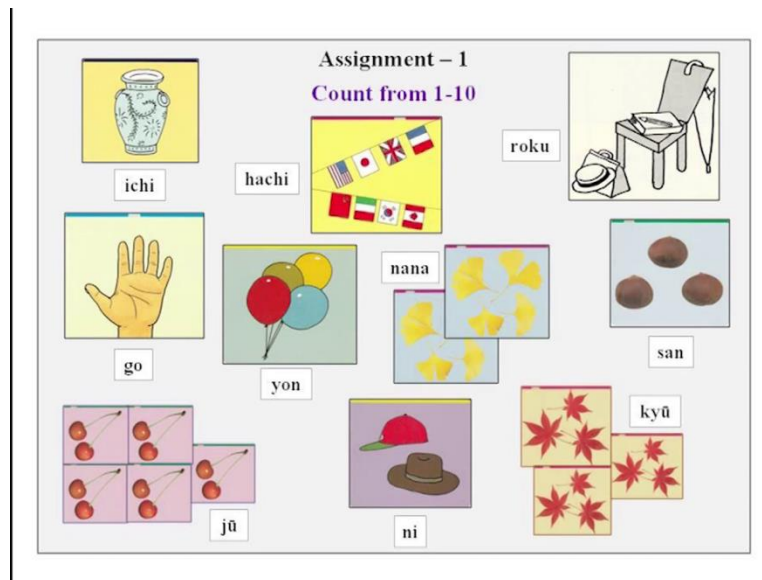
Konnichiwa and hello everyone, welcome to the basic Japanese class for beginners; I hope by now you are a little familiar with the Japanese alphabets, with Japanese words, with kanji, with hiragana. And I am sure we learn a lot more things during our forty lectures here. You will get to know a lot about Japanese culture about Japanese people also, but today first of all, we will do the assignments that I had given you in the previous class. So, let us do our assignments.

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I hope you have done them. Ohayogozaimasu sore dewa hajimemasho; do you understand this? Ohayogozaimasu, of course, you know I am sure; Ohayogozaimasu means good morning, sore dewa hajimemasho let us begin now.

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I had given you in your first assignment to count things here from 1 to 10. So, now one thing I want to tell you is that there are pictures here, but in Japanese when you count things, you count in a lot of different ways. For example, if you are counting long objects, you are counting flat objects, you are counting small animals, you are counting big animals, you will count them, you count people, you count them all in different ways. So, over here I have just listed I have just put randomly some pictures for you, so that you can just practice your numbers from 1 to 10. It is not any method of counting; it is just a practice of numbers.

So, please keep that in mind; that is the main reason we are not naming the objects over here. We are just counting from 1 to 10. Ichi as you saw was already there, ni, san, yon, go, roku, nana, hachi, kyu, ju. So, we are not naming the objects listed here shown here; we are just counting from 1 till 10.

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Assignment -2

a) Look up the dictionary and write the names of the objects present in the picture.
houki-broom, wain gurasu-vine glass, chesu bo-do-chess board, okashi-snacks, hana-flower, spoon/fo-ku-spoon/fork

b) How many things are there in the picture. – (6-roku)

A

1 Houki
ほうき

2 wain gurasu
ワイン グラス

3 Chesu bo-do
チェス ボード

4 Okashi
おかし













5 Hana
はな

Spoon/fo-ku
スプーン / フォーク

Your next assignment is this picture where you were to name the objects shown in the picture. So, well the objects are here for you. Houki houki, wain gurasu wain garasu, chesu bo-do chesu bo-do, okashi okashi; okashi is snacks, hana hana, and in the end, we have spoon spoon fo-ku fo-ku. Then in b we have how many things are there in the picture? So, you are supposed to tell how many things are actually there, the things that you have name. So, well there are six things in the picture.

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Assignment -3
Name the objects

 kame	 ashi	 teppo	 jinja
 take	 kabocha	 sushi	 terebi
 ichigo	 kuchi	 kushi	 senpuki

We will go on to the next assignment; again it was just to name the objects. Basically, what we are doing here is we are practicing vocabulary which will help you make sentences later on when you are doing conversation. So, well the first one is kame as you can see, ashi; you can repeat after me ashi, teppo, jinja jinja, take take; take is bamboo, kabocha kabocha, sushi sushi. Well, sushi you can see is very interesting; it is a delicacy and it is made out of rice balls and raw fish or we could say raw sea food.

You can see a lot of things put on rice balls and you eat it with sauce; it is a delicacy and it is liked a lot by foreigners as well. Terebi terebi, ichigo; I am sure all of you like ichigo ichigo, kuchi kuchi, kushi and senpuki.

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Assignment - 4
Look at the pictures of the people and tell where they are from

Doitsu-jin
Doitsu

Amerika-jin
America

Chūgoku-jin
China

Indo jin
India

Nihon-jin
Nihon

Well, now I had given you some pictures, and from the pictures, you were to tell where the person is from and what is the name of the person's country? So, well you can see from the picture that this person is not Indian or oriental and looks from either Europe or the US. So, over here its written doitsu which is Germany and doitsu-jin German; so, doitsu kara desu doitsu-jin desu. In a similar manner, we have these three pictures here Amerika kara desu Amerika jin desu chugoku kara desu chugoku jin desu. You can make out from the [FL] that the lady is wearing that she is from Japan. Nihon kara desu nijon jin desu, and of course, India Indo kara desu Indo jin desu. So, these were your exercises for last week; I hope you did them properly.

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Pronunciation practice			
aiue	あいうえ	papipapu	ぱぴぱぷ
oiue	おいうえ	hehihuho	へひふほ
kakikuke	かきくけ	tachitsute	たちつて
kekikuko	けきくこ	techitsuto	てちつと
sashisuse	さしすせ	neninuno	ねにぬの
sushisase	すしさせ	naninanu	なになぬ
tachitsuto	たちつと	mamimume	まみむめ
tochitatsu	とちたつ	memimumo	めみむも
dajizudo	だじずど	mamimume	まみむめ
babibabu	ばびぱぷ	gagiguge	がぎぐげ
babibubo	ばびふぼ	gegigugo	げぎぐご
papipupo	ぱびふぽ	zazizuzo	ざじずぞ

Now just for pronunciation practice, so that you get used to the sounds; your tongue gets used to the sounds; you understand hiragana. We will just practice this randomly, put hiragana, you can repeat after me please. Aiue, papipapu, oiue, hehihuho, kakikuke tachitsute, kekikuko, techitsuto, sashisuse, neninuno, sushisase, naninanu, tachitsuto, mamimume, tochitatsu, memimumo, dajizudo, mamimume, babibabu, gagiguge, babibubo, gegigugo, papipupo, zazizuzo. So, I hope now all of you feeling a little more comfortable with these sounds which are initially a little strange but then you just get used to them and they sound very normal.

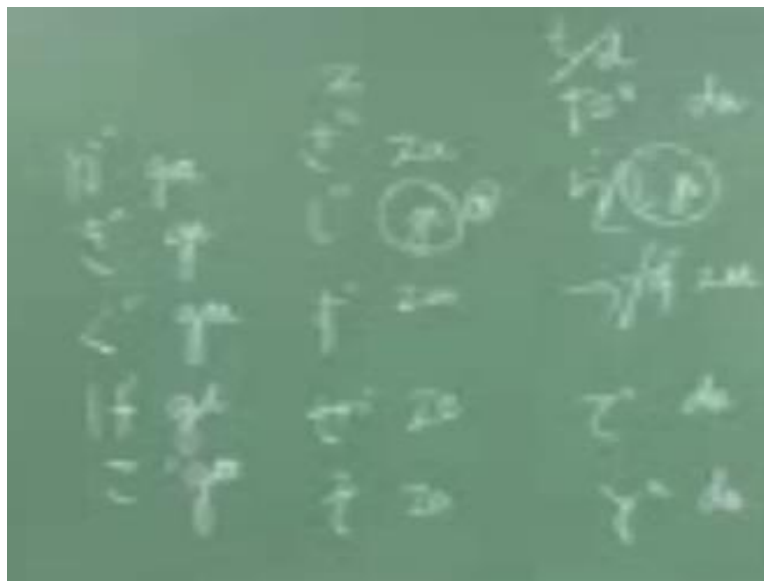
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Hiragana Set – 1 Stroke order											
n	w-	r-	y-	m-	h-	n-	t-	s-	k-		
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ	-a
N	WA	RA	YA	MA	HA	NA	TA	SA	KA	A	
	ゐ	り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い	-i
	WI	RI		MI	HI	NI	CHI	SHI	KI	I	
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	ず	く	う	-u
		RU	YU	MU	FU	NU	TSU	SU	KU	U	
	ゑ	れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え	-e
	WE	RE		ME	HE	NE	TE	SE	KE	E	
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お	-o
	WO	RO	YO	MO	HO	NO	TO	SO	KO	O	

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiragana>

Now we have done about 46 syllables so far; we have done the first set of hiragana. Now today we will do the second set of hiragana which is actually not very difficult because it is made from with the help of it is made with the help of the first set. I will write it down for you once and then we will do the vocabulary over here.

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You remember doing the k sound; I am sure you remember doing the k sound ka ki ku ke and ko, then we did sa shi su se and so, then the third set we did was ta tha chi tsu te and to. So, well now with the help of this, we will do another set today which is the ga set the g sound which is a slightly nasal sound. So, just by adding two symbols over here from ka, you can make it into ga ga gi gu ge and go. So, you could after me please ga gi gu ge and go.

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Practice				
ga	が	がっき がいじん	gakkai gaijin	musical instrument foreigner
gi	ぎ	ぎんこう ぎし	ginkoo gishi	bank engineer
gu	ぐ	ぐんじん グラブ	gunjin gurabu	soldier gloves
ge	げ	げんかん げた	genkan geta	main entrance door wooden sandals
go	ご	ごま ごみ	goma gomi	sesame garbage

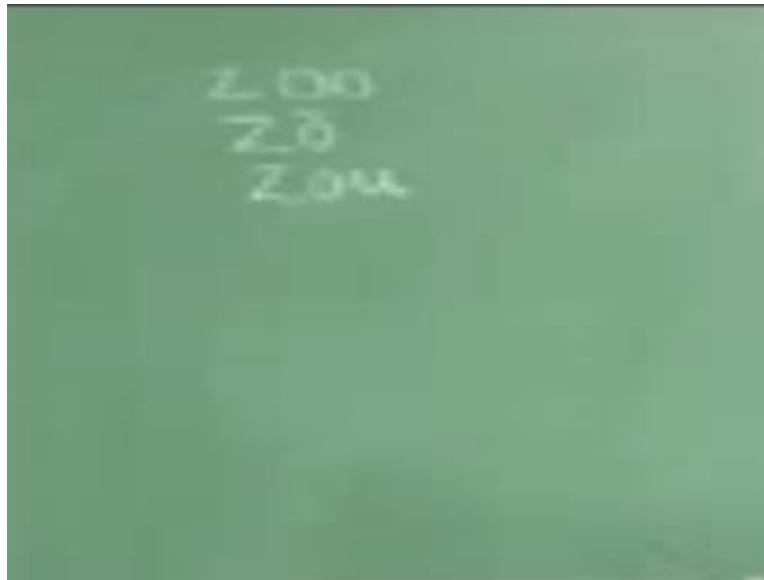
The vocabulary for the ga is gakkai; gakkai is a musical instrument gakkai and gaijin; you remember the word gaijin. We did gaijin in lesson two; so, well gaijin is a foreigner, then we have gi. Ginkoo, ginkoo is a bank and gishi, gishi is an engineer. Gu gunjin, gunjin is a soldier, gurabu gurabu for gloves. You will notice that this is written in katakana, because it is a foreign word. Ge genkan, genkan is the main entrance of the house, the main door of the house, geta geta is wooden sandals which the Japanese wear. Go, go is gome sesame and gomi, gomi is garbage.

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Practice				
za	ざ	ざんぎょう ざっし	zangyou zasshi	over time magazine
ji	じ	じんじゃ じんこう	jinja jinkou	Japanese shrine population
zu	ず	ずぼん ずるい	zubon zurui	trousers cunning
ze	ぜ	ぜんぶ ぜいきん	zenbu zeikin	all tax
zo	ぞ	ぞう ぞうり	zou zoori	elephant Japanese flat sandals

Now again we did in the first set sa shi su se and so; just by adding this symbol over here, we get the z sound that is za ji zu ze and zo. Just by adding these two over here in the sa set, we get the za sound. You will notice that ji is a little different; this is an exception please remember. Now to the vocabulary part za zangyou, zangyou is over time as you can see. Zashi, zashi is magazine. Jinja, jinja you can see the meanings over here in English, jinkou jinkou population. Zubon, zurui zurui is cunning, zenbu zenbu, zeikin, and in the end we have zo zou elephant and zoori; zoori are flat sandals which the Japanese wear.

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Now interestingly as I told you earlier for a long sound, you can write o o as in zou which is elephant as you saw just now. You can also write z o with a bar on top which again means it is a long sound, and you can also write zou, zou which again also means it shows that it is a long sound. So, all these will be listed for you, so that you are familiar with it. You can choose whichever you want and you can use it when you are writing.

Now we did the ta series, the ti series earlier now by just putting this sign again, it becomes the d series da ji ju de and do, da ji zhu de and do. Now you will see that this is actually it has come over here. So, this set is not used that much; this again is being used over here. So, this set is not used; so, these two symbols which you see are actually not used in hiragana when you are writing. So, we have da ji ju de and do please remember that

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Practice				
da	だ	だいこん だんち	daikon danchi	radish apartment blocks
ji	じ	じびき じしょ	jibiki jisho	reference book dictionary
zu	づ	—	—	—
de	で	でんわ でんち	denwa denchi	phone battery
do	ど	どうろ どろぼ	douro dorobo	road thief

We will come to the vocabulary. Daikon, danchi, the meanings are given right here. Jibiki jibiki, jisho, zu; we have nothing with zu over here. De denwa, dechi, douro, dorobo; now you remember doing the h sound or ha hi hu he and ho; I hope you remember this. Well, now it is a little different from here. Ha changes to the b sound which is ba, ba bi bu be and bo, ba bi bu be and bo. We will do the vocabulary.

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Practice				
ba	ば	ばら ばいきん	bara baikin	rose bacteria, germs
bi	び	ビデオ びじん	bideo bijin	video beautiful
bu	ぶ	ぶた ぶんしょう	buta bunshoo	pig sentence
be	べ	べんごし べんとう	bengoshi bentoo	lawyer lunch box
bo	ぼ	ぼく ぼち	boku bochi	I, me (informal) graveyard

Bara, baikin, bideo, bijin, buta, bunshoo, be bengoshi, bentoo and we have bo in the end, boku boku is informal for watashi which you have already done, but boku is only to be used by men by males not by girls. Bochi, bochi is a graveyard as you can see. Ba bi bu be bo, then in the end the same ha sound which we made into ba. We will put another symbol over here and make it into pa the p sound pa pi pu pe and po. So, we will do the vocabulary very very quickly over here for pa as well.

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Practice				
pa	ぱ	パン ぱんや	pan panya	bread baker
pi	ぴ	ピーザ ピンク	pi-za pinku	pizza pink
pu	ぷ	プラスチック プール	purasuchikku pu-ru	plastic pool
pe	ぺ	ペンキ ペンチ	penki penchi	paint pliers
po	ぽ	ポスト ポット	posuto potto	mail pot

Pan, panya, pi-za, I am sure you like pizza all of you, pinku and the girls will be liking this color pink, purasuchikku, pu-ru. So, you can see the long sound is denoted by this dash over here in katakana as well as in roman and all these words are in katakana again because they are foreign words. Penki, penchi, and po, po is posuto your mail and potto; potto could be anything. It could be a tea pot, it could be a kettle, it could be a simple pot any pot is a potto in Japanese. Well, we are through with our hiragana set.

And now you can see that we did 46 symbols in the first set; 46 sounds in the first set, and today, we have done 25 in the second set and in all we have 71 symbols or sounds in hiragana. So, please remember all your sounds, because you will be making a lot of words with them, and we will be requiring them to make new words every day.

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What is your specialization?

Senmon wa nan desu ka

せんもん は 何 です か

Now today we will do something new. You have done some construction, some sentences we have made, some grammar we have done today. As you are all students, you have said that you are students, your names are so and so; my name is this, I am a student. So, now you would also like to tell your friends what your specialization is, what you have majored in, what you are studying. So, well what is your specialization, specialization or your major or your subject is senmon which you are studying.

So, senmon wa nan desu ka; that is what we are going to do today. Well, before I actually give you the conversation, I would like you to listen to this audio. I know you will not be able to understand most of it, but I am also sure that you will at least be able to recognize a few words from the audio. So, please listen carefully to the audio and then we will go to the actual conversation.

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Radio Dialogue

Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka.

Rao desu.

Rao san wa dai-gakusei desu ka.

Hai, so desu. Senmon wa Butsuri-gaku desu.

Watashi no senmon mo butsuri gaku desu.

Tanaka san wa nan nen-sei desu ka.

San-nen-sei desu. Rao san wa?

Watashi wa ni-nen-sei desu.

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Dialogue	
Tanaka:	Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka.
Rao:	Rao desu.
Tanaka:	Rao san wa dai-gakusei desu ka.
Rao:	Hai, sō desu. Senmon wa Butsuri-gaku desu.
Tanaka:	Watashi no senmon mo butsuri gaku desu.
Rao:	Tanaka san wa nan nen-sei desu ka.
Tanaka:	San-nen-sei desu. Rao san wa...?
Rao:	Watashi wa ni-nen-sei desu.

So, this is what you actually heard. Well, I will read it now for you. This is a conversation between Tanaka san and Rao san, two people and they are just talking somewhere and have already met probably because the usual first time meeting conversation is not there which ishajimemashita dozo yoroshiku. So, well they are just talking; I will read it out to you now. I will not read the names please.

Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka.

Rao desu.

Rao san wa dai-gakusei desu ka.

Hai, so desu. Senmon wa Butsuri-gaku desu.

Watashi no senmon mo butsuri gaku desu.

Tanaka san wa nan nen-sei desu ka.

San-nen-sei desu. Rao san wa?

Watashi wa ni-nen-sei desu.

So, well this is a simple conversation you have already done *shitsurei desu ga*. *Shitsurei desu ga* as you know means I am sorry but I am going to ask you something very directly and you put up a question. So, *Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka*; you have done *o-namae* which means name. *Wa* of course is a particle which you have done which is a subject particle; *nan* is a question word which means what; *des* of course is the verb part and *ka* is the question which makes the simple sentence into a question or an interrogative statement. So, well *Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka. Rao desu*. The answer is *Rao desu*.

Rao san wa dai-gakusei desu ka, Rao san wa dai-gakusei desu ka; *dai-gakusei* is a university student or a graduate student. *Dai* means big, a big place of learning, are you a student of that place *dai-gakusei desu ka*. *Hai, so desu*; *so desu* means yes, that you are right. Now this new word *senmon*; *senmon* means specialization. *Senmon wa Butsuri-gaku desu*. *Senmon* again because you are talking about your *senmon* about your specialization; so, *Senmon wa Butsuri-gaku desu*. *Butsuri-gaku* is physics. *Watashi no senmon mo butsuri gaku desu*, now a new particle for you *no* and *mo*.

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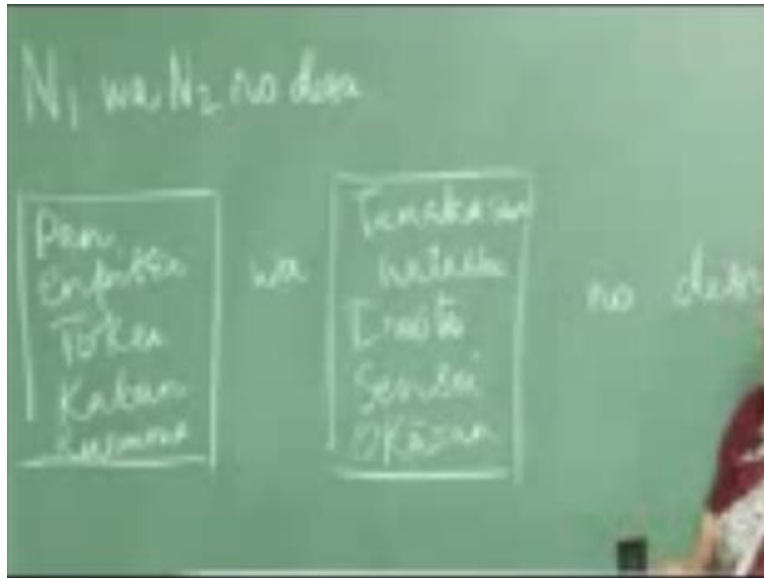
No

Particle 'no' indicates possession or ownership of a certain object or person to someone or someplace. Something is a possession of someone (mine, yours, ours). It always follows a noun or a pronoun.

e.g. <i>Kaban wa watashi no desu</i>	<i>Bag belongs to me.</i>
<i>Isu wa gakkō no desu</i>	<i>The chair belongs to the school.</i>
<i>Hon wa Rao san no hon desu</i>	<i>The book belongs to Mr. Rao.</i>

So, first we will do *no* particle *no* shows possession shows belonging to a certain person; it is of a certain person, something belongs to someone. *Noun one wa noun two no desu*.

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Noun one wa noun two no desu. Noun one can be anything pen enpitsu toku kaban kuruma wa again noun two could be any person Tanaka san watashi imoto sensei Oka san no desu. So, pen wa Tanaka san no desu. Pen belongs to Tanaka san. Enpitsu wa imoto no desu, enpitsu wa imoto no desu; enpitsu belongs to imoto toku wa watashi no desu, toku wa watashi no desu. The toku is mine, is that okay. So, it basically means mine yours and ours; particle no always shows possession belonging to ownership of something.

As you can see it is written over here something is a possession of someone and it always follows a noun or a pronoun. Kaban wa watashi no desu, isu wa gakkō no desu; the isu belongs to the school. Hon wa Rao san no desu as is written over here Hon wa Rao san no desu megane. Now this megane belongs to me, does it not? So, well megane wa watashi no desu, does it belong to you? No, it does not belong to you; it belongs to me. So, it is mine. Watashi no megane desu megane wa watashi no desu.

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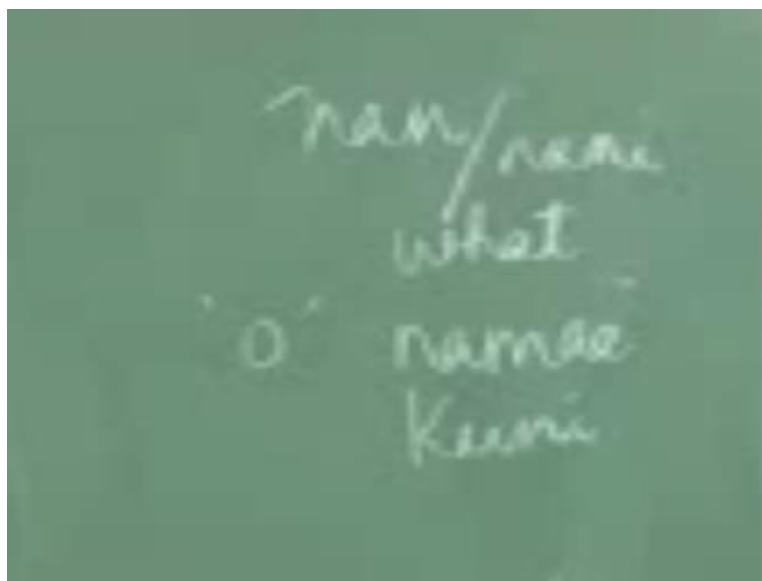
Dialogue
Senmon wa nan desu ka

Tanaka: Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa **nan** desu ka.
Rao: Rao desu.
Tanaka: Rao san wa dai-gakusei desu ka.
Rao: Hai, sō desu. **Senmon wa** Butsuri-gaku desu.
Tanaka: Watashi **no** senmon **mo** butsuri gaku desu.
Rao: Tanaka san wa nan nen-sei desu ka.
Tanaka: San-nen-sei desu. Rao san wa....?
Rao: Watashi wa ni-nen-sei desu.

田中: しつれいですが、お名前は 何 ですか。
ラオ: ラオ です。
田中: ラオさんは 大学生 ですか。
ラオ: はい、そう です。専門 は ぶつりがく です。
田中: 私の せんもんも ぶつりがく です。
ラオ: 田中さんは 何年生 ですか。
田中: 三年生 です。ラオさんは。。。?
ラオ: 私は 二年生 です。

Then we go back over here. Now in the first line shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka. Now we did this word this question word nan nan.

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So, you will see that nan and nani are two question words two interrogative words and they mean exactly the same; they are similar words. You can read over here and are equivalent to what in English what in English. The only difference with these words is that nan and nani are used at

different places. Nan is to be use with a numbers one; second it is to be used before words starting with either d, n or t. All other places you will notice later on as we have just done only one over here only one sentence with nan, later on you will see that nani is to be used in all other cases.

Also you noticed over there, you must have noticed in the conversation that o is given. We have done this onrefic o last time also. This is to show politeness, to show respect to the other person and generally is used with namae and kuni. Kuni is country, namae is name. So, when you are asking someone's name, please say o-namae wa namae desu ka and if you want to know someone's country, well, you will say o-kuni wa dochira desu ka as we did last time, but please remember this also that for your own name, you will never use o namae; you will always use namae. And for your own country, you will never say o-kuni but you will say kuni. So, please remember that watashi no kuni wa Indo desu watashi wa kuni wa Indo desu Anatano o-kuni wa dochira desu ka; please remember that.

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Dialogue
Senmon wa nan desu ka

Tanaka: Excuse me, may I know your name.
Rao: I am Rao.
Tanaka: Are you a student?
Rao: Yes, that's right. I am studying Physics.
Tanaka: My subject is also Physics.
Rao: You are in which year?
Tanaka: I am a third year student and you are....?
Rao: I am a second year student.

Well, this is your conversation in English. It is a translation senmon wa nan desu ka. So, well, you just go over it and I am sure you will understand. It is not such a difficult conversation; we have done everything in the conversation in class here.

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Dialogue

田中: しつれい です が、お名前 は 何です か。
ラオ: ラオ です。
田中: ラオさん は 大学生 です か。
ラオ: はい、そう です。せんもん は ぶつりがく です。
田中: 私の 専門 も ぶつりがく です。
ラオ: 田中さん は 何年生 です か。
田中: 三年生 です。ラオさん は。。。。?
ラオ: 私は 二年生 です。

Well, this is your conversation in the script, okay.

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Practice

Watashi no ----- desu.

pen	ペン
enpitsu	えんぴつ
kaban	かばん
shōsetsu	しょうせつ
kyōkasho	きょうかしょう
kagi	かぎ
kasa	かさ
megane	めがね

So, now we go back to no; you can practice with a lot of words here I have given for practice. For example, you could put watashi no pen desu, watashi no enpitsu desu. You can repeat after me please watashi no kaban desu, watashi no shosetsu desu, watashi no kyokasho desu. Shosetsu is a novel, kyokasho is a textbook watashi no kyokasho desu, watashi no kagi. Kagi is as you

have seen kagi wa key. So, watashi no kagi desu, watashi no kasa desu; kasa is an umbrella
watashi no kasa desu. Watashi no megane desu as I told you earlier watashi no megane desu.

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Practice

Replace watashi from the previous exercise with names of people

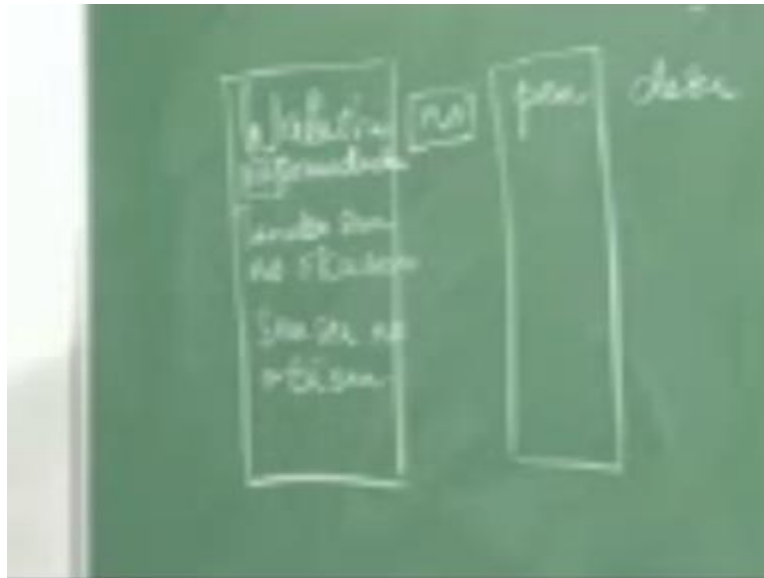
Watashi no ----- pen ----- desu.
Watashi no tomodachi no ----- pen ----- desu.

Tanaka san no okusan	kuruma	車
Tomodachi no okaasan	kasa	傘
Otōsan no tomodachi	hon	本
Sensei	enpitsu	えんぴつ
Watashi no sensei	uchi	家

So, now what you can do is with no, we just now did watashi no pen desu, just pen as I told you. Once again, we can practice as we did over here instead of watashi you can put any name you want as we did over there, and you can just use it with pen or you can put list a number of nouns over here, number of things and say watashi no pen desu tomodachi no pen desu tomodachi no kaban desu tanaka san no kuruma desu, any of this and you can practice at home. You will see it is listed over here watashi no pen desu.s

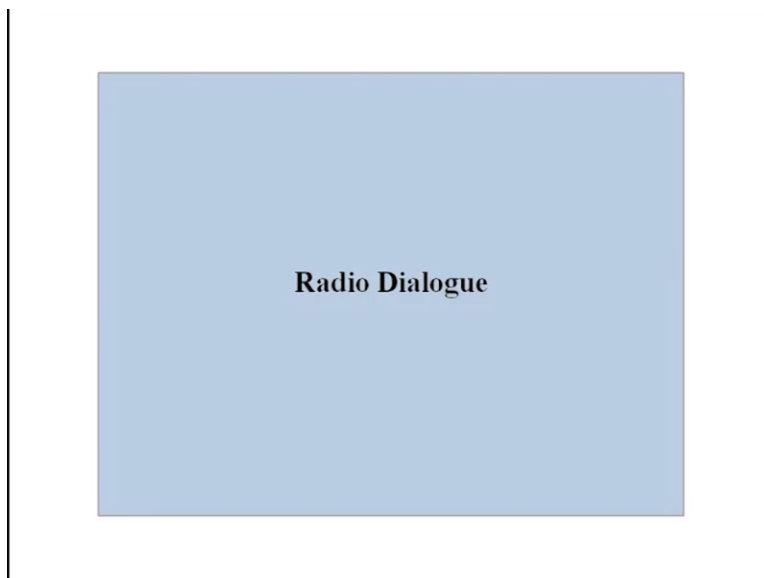
So, now you can also use two no's. For example, as is given over here watashi no tomodachi, my friend, no pen des watachi no tomodachi no pen desu; Tanaka san no okusan, Okusan is wife. Tanaka san no okusan no pen desu; I will write it down for you over here.

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Watashi no tomodachi tanaka san no okusan sensei no okaasan no pen desu. So, you have two no's over here; this no over here and this no over here. So, you have relationship very clearly stated Watashi no tomodachi no pen my friends pen. Tomadachi no okaasan no pen desu, otosan no tomodachi no pen desu, sensei no pen desu; a simple relationship over here sensei no pen desu; watashi wa no sensei no pen desu only my teacher not your teacher watashi wa no sensei no pen desu.

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Now there is a small dialogue over here.

Tanaka san wa gakusei desu ka.

Hai, so desu. Kim san mo gakusei desu ka.

Hai, watashi wa doboku-ko-gaku no gakusei desu. Tanaka san no senmon wa nan desu ka.

Watashi no semmon wa Kagaku desu.

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Senmon

**A noun meaning ones subject of study or specialization.
What one has studied or has expertise in.**

Dialogue

Kim : Tanaka san wa gakusei desu ka.

Tanaka: Hai, sō desu. Kim san mo gakusei desu ka.

Kim: Hai, watashi wa doboku-kō-gaku no gakusei desu. Tanaka san no senmon wa nan desu ka.

Tanaka: Watashi no semmon wa Kagaku desu.

So, well this is dialogue between Kim san and Tanaka san, and you can very clearly understand what they are saying. Tanaka san wa gakusei desu ka are you a student; hai i am a student. Kim san is also a student. Hai, watashi wa doboku-ko-gaku no gakusei desu I am a civil engineering student Tamaka san no senmon wa nan desu ka. Now senmon wa nan desu ka watashi wa semmon wa Kagaku desu which is chemistry. So, this is how you can ask someone's senmon.

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Dialogue	
キム:	田中さんは げんき ですか。
田中:	はい、そう です。キムさん も がくせい ですか。
キム:	はい、私 は 土木工学 の 学生 です。 田中さんの せんもん は 何 です か。
田中:	私 の せんもん は かがく です。
Kim :	Are you a student, Tanaka san?
Tanaka:	That's right. Are you also a student?
Kim:	Yes, I am a Civil Engineering student. What is your specialization Tanaka san?
Tanaka:	My specialization is Chemistry.

This is the translation of the kaiva in English and you also have it written here in the script, and the important part in this conversation is senmon which we are going to practice now.

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Senmon	
Watashi no senmon wa -----	desu/dewa arimasen
わたしの せんもん は	----- ですではありません
Kagaku	Chemistry
Butsurigaku	Physics
Sugaku	Mathematics
Bungaku	Literature
Hoogaku	Law
Igaku	Medicine
Kenchiku	Architecture
Keizaigaku	Economics
Joho-koogaku	Computer Science

Now for practice we have it right here for you watashi no senmon wa kagaku desu or watashi no senmon wa kagaku dewa arimasen. We did dewa arimasen in lesson three. So, please remember you can say desu and you can also say dewa arimasen. watashi no senmon wa butsurigaku desu

or butsurigaku dewaarima sen. Watashi no senmon wa sugaku desu or sugaku dewa arimasen. Watashi no senmon wa bungaku desu or watashi no senmon wa bungaku dewa rimasen. So, please you can do the same thing for all the others hogaku, igaku, kenchiku, keizaigaku or keizai also is used, joho-koogaku. So, any of these you can use as the pattern does not change watashi no senmon wa my specialization is whatever.

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Practice

Tanaka san no senmon wa nan desu ka.

Anata	あなた
Okaasan	おかあさん
Imōto	いもうと
Tomodachi	ともだち
Otōto	おとうと

Tanaka may be replaced with words given

<u>Tanaka san no okusan no</u>	senmon wa kagaku desu.
<u>Tanaka san no tomodachi no</u>	o-namae wa nan desu ka.

Now you can also ask what is your senmon by just adding ka in the end. So, Tanaka san no senmon wa nan desu ka, and instead of Tanaka, you can put any of these nouns over here. Instead of tanaka, you can say anata; you can use okaasan, you can use imoto, you can use tomodachi and you can also use ototo or any other noun that you want to. Tanaka may be replaced with words given below Tanaka san no okusan no senmon wa kagaku desu and you can also put a ka over here and you can ask Tanaka san no okusan no senmon wa kagaku desu ka. If it is kagaku, hai kagaku desu; if it is not kagaku, iia kagaku dewa arimasen. So, you can have a small conversation over there. In a similar manner, Tanaka san no tomodachi no o-namae wa nan desu ka, you can ask a simple question.

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Dialogue

Tanaka: Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka.
Rao: Rao desu.
Tanaka: Rao san wa dai-gakusei desu ka.
Rao: Hai, sō desu. Senmon **wa** Butsuri-gaku desu.
Tanaka: Watashi no senmon **mo** butsuri gaku desu.
Rao: Tanaka san wa nan nen-sei desu ka.
Tanaka: San-nen-sei desu. Rao san wa...?
Rao: Watashi wa ni-nen-sei desu.

Now if you remember in the dialogue Tanaka says watashi no senmon mo butsuri gaku desu.

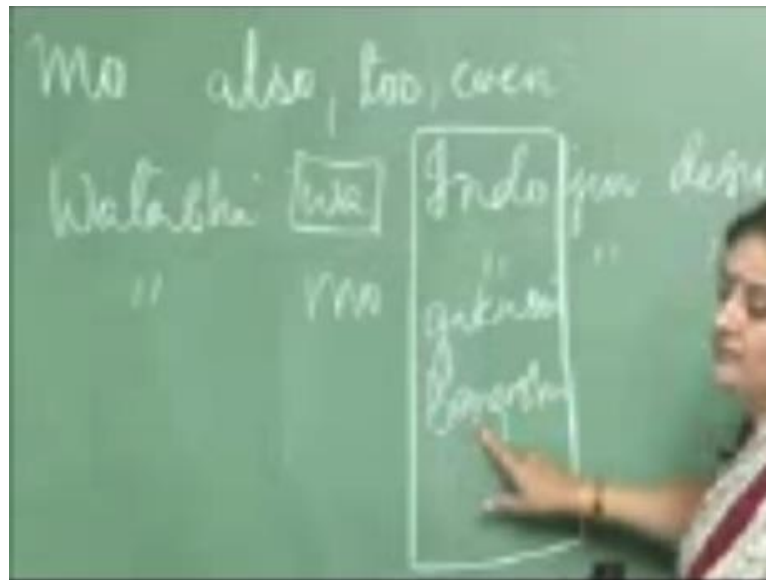
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Mo

Particle '**mo**' is added to the subject or topic in place of 'wa' when the topic might change but the statement about the topic is the same as stated earlier. 'Mo' is equivalent to '*also*', '*too*', *even*' in English. While 'mo' can replace topic marker 'wa' in a sentence, it is not possible for 'wa' to replace 'mo'. It is used in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences.

e.g *Watashi wa bengoshi desu. Tanaka san mo bengoshi desu ka.*
I am a lawyer. Are you a lawyer too Mr. Tanaka?

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Now this particle mo this is new particle mo; this is a new particle. It means also or too, even, okay. So, if I say watashi wa Indogene desu watashi wa Indo jin desu, I am Indian. If you are also Indian, you can say watashi mo Indo jin desu. So, watashi wa Indo jin desu simple statement that we have done. Now this has been said once watashi wa Indo jin desu. Now if you are also Indian, then you can say watashi mo Indo jin desu; I am also Indian. So, now you will notice that if you have to use particles particle mo which is which means also or too, then a statement has to be given first; a statement has to be there, something has to be said which you are repeating.

Watashi wa Indo jin desu watashi mo Indo jin desu; I am also an Indian. Watashi wa gakusei desu, so in place of Indo this noun Indo, you can put gakusei. You can use Bengoshi all the vocabulary that you have done for profession, for what you are doing, for your senmon, for where you belong to what country you come from; you can put any of these and say watashi mo, it could be gakusei, it could be Indian Indo, it could be Bengoshi, anything it can be used. But you have to remember only one thing that wa has to be a statement has to be made first with wa and then only will mo can be said; it is used in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences

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Mo

A: Watashi no senmon **wa** Kagaku desu
B: Imoto no senmon **mo** Kagaku desu

e.g.

Tanaka san wa Indo jin desu.	<i>Watashi mo Indo-jin desu.</i>
Tanaka san wa ni-nen-sei desu.	<i>Neha san mo ni-nen sei desu.</i>
Tomodachi wa gakusei desu.	<i>Watashi no tomodachi mo gakusei desu.</i>

A: Imōto san no senmon wa nan desu ka.
B: Imoto no senmon wa keizai desu

Over here, you can see watashi no senmon wa Kagaku desu, imoto no senmon mo Kagaku desu. So, you can please read all of this. As you can see Tanaka san wa Indo jin desu. Watashi mo Indo-jin desu. Tanaka san wa ni-nen-sei desu. Neha san mo ni-nen sei desu; ni-nen sei is ni is too as you have done, nen is here and sei is a student. So, I am a second year student; Tanaka san is a second year student. Neha san is also a second year student. Tomodachi wa gakusei desu. Watashi no tomodachi mo gakusei desu; my friend is also a student. Imoto san no senmon wan an desu ka. Imoto no senmon wa keizai desu, a simple conversation.

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Expressions	
Sō desu	<i>That's right</i> <i>What you are saying is right</i>
Arigatō gozaimasu	<i>Thank you very much.</i>

Well, there was a small phrase over there. So desu, you have done it once; so desu means that is right, what you are saying is correct. And arigato I am sure as you already know is thank you very much. Now we did numbers last time from 31 to 50.

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Numbers 51-60			
51	go-jū-ichi	ごじゅういち	五十一
52	go-jū-ni	ごじゅうに	五十二
53	go-jū-san	ごじゅうさん	五十三
54	go-jū-yon/shi	ごじゅうよん/し	五十四
55	go-jū-go	ごじゅうご	五十五
56	go-jū-roku	ごじゅうろく	五十六
57	go-jū-nana/shichi	ごじゅうなな/しち	五十七
58	go-jū-hachi	ごじゅうはち	五十八
59	go-jū-kyū /ku	ごじゅうきゅう/く	五十九
60	roku-jū	ろくじゅう	六十

Today, we will do numbers from 50 to 60 and 60 to 70. So, very very quickly for you go-ju-ichi; you can repeat after me. Go-ju-ichi, go-ju-ni, go-ju-san, go-ju-shi or go-ju yon, go-ju-go, go-ju-

roku, go-ju-nana, go-ju-hachi, go-ju-kyu and roku-ju; i hope you will remember all of this lot of new vocabulary I can see but well.

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Numbers 61-70		
61	roku-jū-ichi	ろくじゅういち 六十一
62	roku-jū-ni	ろくじゅうに 六十二
63	roku-jū-san	ろくじゅうさん 六十三
64	roku-jū-yon/shi	ろくじゅうし/よん 六十四
65	roku-jū-go	ろくじゅうご 六十五
66	roku-jū-roku	ろくじゅうろく 六十六
67	roku-jū-nana/shichi	ろくじゅうなな/しち 六十七
68	roku-jū-hachi	ろくじゅうはち 六十八
69	roku-jū-kyū/ku	ろくじゅうきゅう/く 六十九
70	nana-jū	ななじゅう 七十

We need to do all that because we want to make some good sentences, some good conversation we want to do. So, well this is from 61. Roku-ju-ichi, roku-ju-ni, roku-ju-san, roku-ju-yon, roku-ju-go, roku-ju-roku, roku-ju-nana, roku-ju-hachi, roku-ju-kyu, nana-ju; so, all of it is listed over here in roman, in hiragana and in kanji characters. Specially hiragana is listed for you so that you can memorize the hiragana characters, memorize the kanji characters and then you are able to write very nicely later on.

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Kanji			
七	Nana	なな	seven (strokes - 2)
八	Hachi	はち	eight (strokes 2)
九	Kyū/ku	きゅう、く	nine (strokes 2)
十	Jū	じゅう	ten (strokes 2)

Next we did kanji I believe till six roku. Now we will do from roku onwards till ten. So, first of all we will do nana; nana is just two strokes, I will just make it for you.

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Nana nana, so one and two nana, then comes hachi; hachi is very simple four fingers like this and four fingers like this makes it eight. So, eight is very very simple like this hachi hachi, then we have kyu kyu or ku. Kyu is the strongest of the single digits. So, it comes from this part this part

like this kyu, okay. So, it is made like this kyu and then very simple ju ju. These are your numbers. Please remember nana hachi kyu and ju, is it okay; once again nana, you can repeat after me, hachi kyu and ju. All are two stroke kanji's over here; you will see you have done four strokes and five strokes earlier but all these this set is all two strokes. Now this is simple vocabulary. The meanings are given on the right side, hiragana in the center and in blue are all the new vocabulary for you; please learn it at home.

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Vocabulary		
Akachan	あかちゃん	baby
Kodomo	こども	children
Onna no ko	おんなのこ	girl
Otoko no ko	おとこのこ	boy
Okaasan	おかあさん	mother
Otōsan	おとうさん	father
Imōto	いもうと	younger sister
Otōto	おとうと	younger brother
Onēsan	おねえさん	elder sister
Oniisan	おにいさん	elder brother
Obaasan	おばあさん	grand mother
Ojiisan	おじいさん	grand father
Okusan	おくさん	wife

Akachan, kodomo, onna no ko, otoko no ko and you can see it means a boy; okaasan, it is a long sound. Otosan, imoto, ototo, onesan, and over here younger sister and elder sister, the kanji characters, the pictograms are different. Oniisan elder brother and again you have ototo and oniisan and the kanji characters, the pictograms are again different. Obaasan, ojiisan, okusan and please okusan, so the ku is silent over here. So, please these are all this is all new vocabulary which you can use when you are using the particle, no; it will come very handy. So, please learn this vocabulary.

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Assignment-1

Practice by changing the underlined words with options given below

A: Suzuki san wa Amerika kara desu ka.

B: Iie, sōdewa arimasen. Watashi wa Nihon kara desu.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------|
| a) Anata | あなた | Furansu | フランス |
| b) Otōsan | おとうさん | Kankoku | カンコク |
| c) Tomodachi | ともだち | Supain | スペイン |
| d) Sensei | せんせい | Thai | タイ |

Now in the end, we have your assignments; it is your home work now. Practice by changing the underlined words with options given below; it is a very simple assignment. Suzuki san wa Amerika kara desu ka, iie, sōdewa arimasen. Watashi wa Nihon kara desu and then you have a, b, c, d Anata, otosan, tomodachi, sensei and Furansu, Kankoko which is Korea, Supain and Thai which is Thailand. So, please practice by changing the underlined words with options given below. You have the names and the name of places; you need to replace those with the options.

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Assignment-2

Practice with your partner by replacing country and senmon with words given below

*Amerika, Doitsu, Thai, Indo, Itaria, Furansu
Eigo, Nihingo, compyuta, kikai-koogaku, kagaku, keizai*

Rao: Kim san wa Betonamu kara desu ka.

Kim: Hai, sō desu.

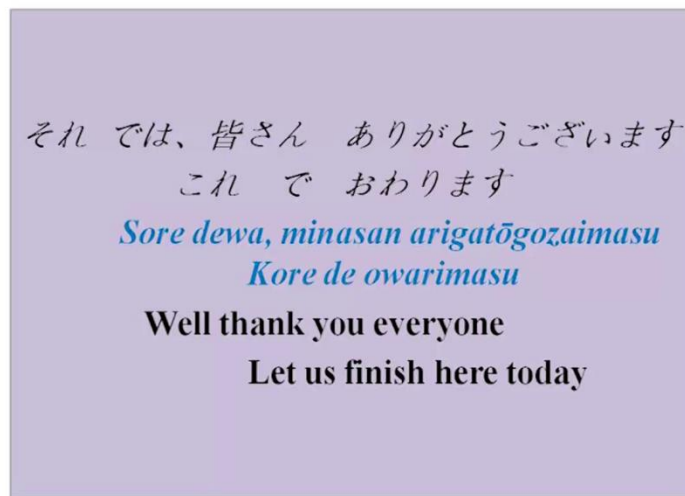
Rao: Kim san no tomodachi mo Betonamu kara desu ka.

Kim: Iie, tomodachi wa Taiwan kara desu.
Butsuri-gaku no gakusei desu. Rao san wa dochira kara desu ka.

Rao: Watashi wa Indo kara desu. Watashi no senmon mo butsuri-gaku desu.

Then practice with your partner by replacing country and senmon with words given below. So, you have Amerika, Doitsu, Thai, Indo, Itaria, Furansu, Eigo, Nihingo, computa, kikai-koogaku, kagaku, keizai. You can replace them properly, read the conversation; I am sure you will understand all of it. It is not very difficult; all of it we have covered in the lesson. So, you can replace these place names with place names here in the conversation and your specialization, your subject names with words here underlined where subject is required.

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それでは、皆さん ありがとうございます
これでおわります
Sore dewa, minasan arigatōgozaimasu
Kore de owarimasu
Well thank you everyone
Let us finish here today

And now we have had a long class, so well I will finish here sore dewa, minasan arigato Kore de owarimasu. So, well thank you everyone; let us finish here today, and we will join again meet again tomorrow for our next class. So, minasan mata ashita aimashoo, arigatogozaimasu.

Thank you.